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## Publisher Correction: Generalization of the small-world effect on a model approaching the Erdős–Rényi random graph

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Correction to: *Scientific Reports* <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-019-45576-3>, published online 25 June 2019

The original version of this Article contained an error in the legend of Figure 1.

“Schematic representation of the alternative small-world model as introduced in<sup>19</sup> and discussed in this paper. Much like in the original model, we start with  $N$  nodes placed equidistantly on a ring. However, instead of rewiring, each pair of nodes is connected with distance-based probability  $p_d$  where  $d$  is their minimal distance on the ring. Within distance  $d \leq k/2$ , nodes are connected with short-range probability  $p_s$ . For larger distances, nodes are connected with long-range probability  $p_L = \beta p_s$ . With increasing redistribution parameter  $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$  connection probability is redistributed from the short-range regime to the long-range regime while the mean degree  $k$  is kept constant. Hence at  $\beta = 0$  the short-range probability is unity while the long-range probability is zero which produces a  $k$ -nearest neighbor lattice. With increasing  $\beta$ , long-range “short-cuts” become more probable until at  $\beta = 1$  both connection probabilities are equal and thus the model becomes equal to the Erdős–Rényi model.”

now reads:

“Schematic representation of the alternative small-world model as introduced in<sup>19</sup> and discussed in this paper. Much like in the original model, we start with  $N$  nodes placed equidistantly on a ring. However, instead of rewiring, each pair of nodes is connected with distance-based probability  $p_d$  where  $d$  is their minimal distance on the ring. Within distance  $d \leq k/2$ , nodes are connected with short-range probability  $p_s$ . For larger distances, nodes are connected with long-range probability  $p_L = \beta p_s$ . With increasing redistribution parameter  $0 \leq \beta \leq 1$  connection probability is redistributed from the short-range regime to the long-range regime while the mean degree  $k$  is kept constant. Hence at  $\beta = 0$  the short-range probability is unity while the long-range probability is zero which produces a  $k$ -nearest neighbor lattice. With increasing  $\beta$ , long-range “short-cuts” become more probable until at  $\beta = 1$  both connection probabilities are equal and thus the model becomes equal to the Erdős–Rényi model.”

This error has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.



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